

The Sun

SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1906.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month	50 00
DAILY, Per Year	5 00
SUNDAY, Per Year	2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	6 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	50 00

Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication will have received articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Algebras.

For a second time within a twelve-month the world has gained immeasurably by the proper, opportune, tactful and entirely successful intervention of the present Administration in the interest of peace.

Add Algebras to the account of energetic and beneficial altruism begun at Portsmouth and send congratulations directly to THEODORE ROOSEVELT and ELIHU ROOT at Washington.

Senator Dolliver Set Right.

Referring to a recent editorial article in THE SUN, wherein the Senators were added to follow Mr. ROOSEVELT rather than Mr. LONG in the matter of judicial review for administrative rate fixing, the eloquent Mr. DOLLIVER said in his speech of Thursday:

"Only this morning a famous newspaper printed an extract from the President's message and denounced the amendment of my honorable friend the Senator from Kansas on the ground that it was in violation of the President's views and attitude on this question."

"The newspaper to which I alluded a moment ago printed an extract from one of the President's speeches, and followed it with a denunciation of the amendment which my friend the Senator from Kansas introduced yesterday, leaving the impression upon the public mind, with a curious mixture of sincerity and satire, that the President of the United States had either changed his position or had never occupied any such position as he would be put in by the amendment of the Senator from Kansas."

We do not know what the eloquent Mr. DOLLIVER means by "a curious mixture of sincerity and satire." We make no defence against the charge of candor, but if there was satire in the reproduction of the President's own admirably clear presentation of his idea of the proper scope of judicial review, as contained in his speech at Raleigh, we can only say that the satire was unconscious.

There is, however, in Mr. DOLLIVER's treatment of the President's previous utterances on the subject what we shall venture to call, without the slightest intentional disrespect, a curious mixture of inaccuracy and evasion.

Inaccuracy, because Senator DOLLIVER speaks in one place of the passage THE SUN reprinted as being an "extract from the President's message," whereas it is not from any of his messages, but from a speech delivered to the people, in which he expressed, without the restraints of documentary form, exactly what was in his mind regarding court review; because, in the second place, Mr. DOLLIVER speaks of THE SUN as having "denounced" the so-called Long amendment, when in truth we have not denounced it, but only exhibited it in juxtaposition with Mr. ROOSEVELT's utterances, and, in the third place, because he makes the remarkable statement, unsupported, we believe, by any evidence, that Mr. ROOSEVELT's responsibility for the so-called Long amendment is such that the enactment of the amendment would "put him in a position" either consistent or inconsistent with his previous attitude.

Evasion, because in his attempt to show by citations from Mr. ROOSEVELT's writings and speeches that the President has all along occupied a "position" consistent with the so-called Long amendment Mr. DOLLIVER avoided the reproduction of that very extract from the Raleigh speech which formed the text of our remarks, and consequently of his own. If Mr. DOLLIVER had printed this extract along with the others which he incorporated in his speech he would have illuminated the pages of the Congressional Record with the important fact that President ROOSEVELT said at Raleigh less than six months ago:

"But in my judgment the most important thing to do is to give this administrative body power to make its findings effective, and this can be done only by giving it power where complaint is made of a given rate as being unjust or unreasonable. If it finds the complaint proper, then itself to fix a maximum rate which it regards as just and reasonable, this rate to take effect practically at once, that is, within a reasonable time, and to stay in effect, unless reversed by the courts."

"I earnestly hope that we shall see a law giving this power passed by Congress."

We assure the eloquent gentleman from Iowa that this effort to set him right is as replete with friendly sincerity as it is void of humorous intention. Follow ROOSEVELT, we say again, not LONG and DOLLIVER!

Brazilian Finances.

Our recent comment on the financial condition in Brazil brings a reply which is somewhat too long for quotation in full. It begins as follows:

"My attention was drawn to an article, published last week, in one of the morning issues of your valued journal, under the title 'Financial Trouble in Brazil.' It was therein stated that 'foreign creditors of Brazil were asked and consented to waive interest on the national debt for three years.'"

"I beg leave to affirm that the above assertion is utterly erroneous."

Our well known attitude toward our neighbors in the Western Hemisphere should relieve us of any charge or implication of deliberate or careless misstatement, which would tend to injure any of those neighbors. Had we devoted a column to the matter instead of a few inches of space, it is possible that our correspondent would have been saved the trouble of making his reply. Our brief statement was not "utterly erroneous," although an elaborate explanation might have modified the impression left by it.

Our correspondent proceeds with a

statement of the conditions which led up to Brazil's financial disturbances, which he does not deny. Slavery was abolished in 1888, and in 1889 a republican Government was substituted for a monarchy. This naturally disarranged the normal orderly procession of affairs and resulted in a period of inflation and a heavy fall in exchange. Our correspondent then says:

"To stop the prolongation of such an unwarranted situation in 1898 the Government of Brazil, authorized by Congress, contracted with the banking house of Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & Sons a loan of \$10,000,000, under stipulated conditions, for the purpose of paying the interest on the foreign debt, for three years, with the gold bonds of this loan, at par, bearing 8 per cent. interest, and to resume payment of interest and amortization in gold at the end of said three years—i. e., in 1901."

This is one way of stating the matter. For a different statement of it we quote from two sources of information, both of them presumably competent. At the time of this transaction Mr. THOMAS C. DAWSON was the United States Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro. In his history of the South American republics (page 509) Mr. DAWSON says: "The last act of PRUDENTE'S Administration was to make an agreement by which the foreign creditors consented to waive the receipt of their interest for three years." Mr. CHARLES E. AKERS has been for many years the resident South American correspondent of the London Times. In his "History of South America" (page 806) Mr. AKERS says: "Cash interest payments were suspended for three years dating from July 1, 1898, and bonds issued instead for the amount due."

We made no charge that Brazil had defaulted in her interest account or that the national finances were in an unusual condition. We merely referred to a situation which is so recent—namely, that the Brazilians are reaping the bitter fruit of a period of inflation and paper money. We have no doubt that Brazil will speedily emerge from her troubles, and that the lesson will be of benefit, as such lessons usually are.

We do not altogether agree with our correspondent—who, by the way, is a Brazilian—that his country is "the richest in the world," but we stand by our statement that Brazil is potentially "one of the richest countries in the world." We most cordially hope for her a speedy entrance into her full inheritance, and we believe that happy experience to be amply assured by the ability of her administrators and the progressive spirit of her people.

Cutting Submarine Cables in War.

If a belligerent cuts, outside the three mile limit, a submarine cable belonging to a neutral, but laid to the enemy's territory, is there any obligation to pay the bill for repairs? The French Government, which has a claim against the United States for damages caused by the cutting of the Cuban cable in the war with Spain, contends that the American Government is liable; but our State Department, while recommending that the bill of \$77,712 be paid, does not admit the liability. When the matter came up in the House of Representatives a day or two ago Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts wanted to know what legal basis there was for the claim of the Compagnie Française des Cables Télégraphiques which the French Government was trying to collect. "We do not pay for ordinary private property which we damage in case of war," he said. "Why is this private property different from other private property?" Mr. MAHON of Pennsylvania replied that the cable was cut "on the high seas" beyond the three mile limit. Mr. PAYNE of New York was not convinced that any liability had been incurred because the acts were done—the cable was cut in twelve places—beyond the three mile limit. "It would seem to me," he said, "that a French citizen making an investment in Cuba went under the Spanish authority and took the protection of the Spanish law, and if the Spanish Government was unable to protect him in a war waged by the United States, why should the United States pay the damages?"

If a letter from Secretary Root urging payment of the claim had not been read to the House the bill of the French company would probably have been "hung up" again—two Congresses had already slighted it. In his letter Mr. Root said: "The Government of the French Republic has at no time relaxed its interest in the enactment of the contemplated relief, and has repeatedly expressed its confidence that the United States would meet its admitted moral liability in the premises. International good faith requires that this be done." Mr. Root's letter was addressed to Speaker CANNON. The Secretary was careful not to commit himself to the opinion that the French Government had a legal claim. "There is no international law," said Mr. MAHON. "It is simply international custom and good faith and equity." Indeed, the bill provided for payment of the claim "as an act of grace and comity." Equity is a pretty good basis for international law; but, after all, what do the authorities say?

Cable cutting in war is comparatively new as a belligerent act, and the law of nations with regard to it has not taken shape. The United States Naval War Code, Article V., lays down the rule that "submarine telegraphic cables between the territory of an enemy and neutral territory may be interrupted without the territorial jurisdiction of the enemy." There is not much light here, for in the House it was stated by Mr. MAHON that the cable cutting was done outside the three mile limit. With the greater range of ordinance this has become rather a vague and certainly an unsatisfactory term. We are inclined to doubt whether Mr. MAHON had the facts pat. The American naval officers must have known the war code by heart; moreover, the cable cutters could have been in no great danger from the Spanish fire on shore. It is a fact that two cable stations were destroyed by our guns, and the bill presented no doubt includes compensation for the stations. At the meeting of the Institute of International Law at Brussels in 1902 it was resolved, or agreed, that on the high seas a cable belonging to a neutral could be cut only if an effective blockade existed and

within the limits of that blockade, but that if the cable were cut outside the three mile limit it must be repaired by the belligerent. The conclusions of the Institute are not, however, binding upon the nations. OPPENHEIM'S "International Law," the latest and fullest work on the subject, speaks of the question as "absolutely unsettled."

The House decided to lay the bill aside with a favorable recommendation. As similar claims by British companies have been settled, it would be injurious to neglect the French claim. But until an international convention lays down the rule of liability, liquidation in such cases will only be made "as an act of grace and comity." No nation cares to set precedents which may cost it dear when other nations decline to admit their responsibility. A cable cutting bill of \$77,712 is a trifle; in a big war it might be millions.

Vesuvius in Eruption.

Mount Vesuvius from the accounts at hand is now more violently active than at any time since 1872. The area of lava flow seems to be unusually wide. The main stream, issuing from a new crater formed to the east of the old one, has divided, one branch flowing east toward Terzigno and the other continuing south or southwest toward Bosco Trecese. The two other streams reported toward Ottajano, northeast of Vesuvius, and Torre del Greco, southwest, must come from separate fissures, and if Portici, due west, is threatened by lava, it must be from still another opening. The impression conveyed by the cablegrams is of lava overflowing from every side of the crater except the north.

The town of Bosco Trecese, now said to be buried, had never before been actually touched by the lava, though the farms and vineyards of the district had been invaded repeatedly. The lava of 1780, which reached the sea west of Torre Annunziata, passed pretty close to it but spared Bosco Trecese. Nearly adjoining the town to the east is Bosco Reale, where remarkable archaeological discoveries have been made in recent years. This is also in immediate danger. Pompeii is three miles away and the lava has never come nearer to it than that distance. Its destruction was due to ashes. As for Naples, it has little to fear from Vesuvius outside of earthquake shocks and ashes. The greatest danger from eruption there would come from the breaking out again of extinct volcanoes nearer at hand, like the Vomerio hill.

The mountain dwellers are accustomed to taking a great many risks on Vesuvius, but in this eruption they have good reason for alarm. The volcanic action in the Tyrrhene basin has been very destructive during the past year. The earthquake catastrophe in south Calabria with its repeated shocks was followed by a succession of eruptions and earthquakes in the Lipari and other Sicilian Islands, and now seems to have a climax in Vesuvius more violent than it has been for a generation at least. The memory of the Martinique disaster, too, will shake faith in past experiences and records and make even scientific men anxious about what the volcano may do.

Sporting Events and the Hen.

It was eggs against beef, and when Cambridge outwitted Oxford on the Thames yesterday every hen from Putney to Mortlake cocked a salute to the victors. It was a glorious triumph of the hencock over the stockyard. A month ago the annual boat race between the two great British universities looked like another victory for Oxford. Some one advised the Cambridge crew to eat less beef and more eggs. The improvement in the condition of the "Cantabs" was sudden and sustained. The end crowned the diet.

We may expect now that Harvard and Yale and the crews that will row on the Hudson in June will carry to their training quarters at New London and Poughkeepsie their own private coops, filled with hens guaranteed to lay at least twice every twenty-four hours. If eggs can win boat races in England, why not on the American Thames and the Yankee Rhine?

Indeed, the possibilities of sporting victories from the egg diet seem to be far reaching. We are told that it was because Birmingham was fed on eggs that he defeated the great Priam in the Doncaster St. Leger of 1890. If the story be true, the way is pointed to a great reform on the American turf. Let eggs be substituted for "dope." They are less expensive and less harmful. In eggs there appear to be the elements of both power and speed. With one cutting eggs and the other munching oats, who knows but that a May J. might beat a Sysonby?

The Court Tennis Players.

There are few games that so happily unite strategic complications to stir the brain and spirited action to render supply the muscles as court tennis, at which the schoolboy JAY GOULD and CHARLES E. SANDS, who has passed forty, played for the national championship yesterday in this city. To play it well the bat must at all times govern the pace, placing and twist of the ball, and to this end sheer strength and the glory of hitting hard must be subordinated to the tennis stroke. This restraint is by no means easy in the heat of rivalry. It demands that mind must always dominate the physical powers, for he who slambang is lost. The cut put on the ball by the proper stroke is equal to the cue power of a skilled billiardist, who has the advantage of playing on a still ball, while at tennis the twist must be imparted to a ball in motion. The finalists for this year's title, the youthful aspirant and the defender of the 1905 championship, displayed to the full degree the varied resources of the game.

It is a Yankee solecism, our British cousins say, to call the game court tennis. They assert that it is better sportsmanship and better English to entitle it plain tennis. Now tennis, which is styled in France la paume and the player a paumier, was, as this indicates, first played with the palm of the hand. It was established in France in the thirteenth century, but the racket was not in use at Paris until the sixteenth century. The French received the game, with olives and other blessings, from Spain, where the hand game has been succeeded by that in which a basket work gauntlet is used, and the name changed to pelota.

Tennis has been regarded since the introduction of the rackets as the best game played with a ball in a court. Its first cousins in direct descent are five, or handball, racquet and pelota, and the latter day modifications are lawn tennis, badminton and squash. In the United States a great popularity has been won for indoor lawn tennis, the nets being raised and courts marked out on the drill floors of armories or similar halls.

This statement of a development that is still unattained in Great Britain should be sufficient to justify Americans in the use of the term "court tennis." It is used solely for better identification and not to disparage the antiquity, beauty or dignity of the pastime, for otherwise the winter sort of lawn tennis might be confounded with the court game.

To the upholders of the kingly recreation hereabouts there was a special satisfaction in that yesterday's finalists might both be claimed as New Yorkers. From the initial competition in 1893 the contest, held alternately at Boston and New York, has been too often won for New England. Until Mr. SANDS won last year we could not claim a home-bred champion, while FISK WARREN, L. M. STOCKTON and JOSHUA CRANE, Jr., had been winners for Boston, the latter on four occasions. EUSTACE H. MILES, the English amateur, won in 1900. It is true that B. SPALDING DE GARRENDIA was the titular champion for New York in 1894 and 1895, but his supremacy for so long in American court tennis and rackets was due primarily to the skill in court games acquired as a boy at pelota when residing in Spain. That both winner and runner up in this year's play were of New York lineage is a crumb of comfort in a winter that has witnessed the success of Bostonians in the national rackets singles and doubles championships.

Driver and Driven.

Some Buckeye potters have been chosen by Uncle JOE CANNON to receive his reluctant concession that the Dingley tariff is not divine and immutable:

"I am satisfied that there will be no tariff revision at this Congress, but it goes without saying that the desire for a change, which exists in the community, will be a binding upon all the men at that time, and all new men employed in the industry of pottery will be bound by a majority vote to accept the check-off, shall come under this rule, and a list of those who do not wish to be bound will be furnished semi-monthly. The check-off to be taken from the gross earnings and to have no effect on the net earnings of the workers, and this shall be considered one of the conditions of employment at all operations."

Uncle JOE should talk English. When he uses such a phrase as "goes without saying" the cynical will wonder if his tariff revision prophecy says without "going." We won't split hairs, however, with a statesman who has so few to lose. It is impossible not to like a stiff necked old hunker who doesn't want tariff revision but admits that most other folks do.

Common folks, the common mind, Uncle JOE is an uncommon mind, but he needn't have insisted upon his mental rarity.

And does the Republican party have to be "driven" into a policy like an ass that mends its pace with beating? Tut a fig! The Republican party leads and doesn't follow. It has been said a million times. It is believed by millions. Yet Mr. CANNON, a well known driver himself, sees his party and himself about to be driven. He speaks better than he writes.

The "not distant future." When is that? Not near and yet not distant. Even this vague temporal indication was not intended for publication. Mr. CANNON's public and official programme puts off mañana still further:

"For the general interest of the whole country revision should be postponed as long as possible."

The far, not the near, future.

In this public declaration of defiance Mr. CANNON distinctly reads the Massachusetts Republicans out of the party:

"Our friends the enemy insist on an immediate revision of the tariff. If a majority of the people demand immediate revision they will elect a majority of the members of this House in favor of immediate general revision."

It is not in admiration as each morning I watch my New York friends partake of what I term a "progressive breakfast," an innovation never dreamed of in Chicago. Upon arising they immediately swallow a dose of cod liver oil, and, having completed their toilet, they enter the dining room, drink a glass of milk and rush for the subway. On reaching the street they take a cab and proceed to work. The apple is thoroughly masticated while traversing the three intervening blocks to the ferry. The orange is comfortably eaten during the crossing of the North River.

On arriving at the Pennsylvania Railroad station they gulp down a cup of coffee and a roll. As they leave the station each nonchalantly detaches a splinter from his neighboring telegraph pole in the form of a toothpick, and thus having breakfasted well, progressively, en route, and without undue loss of time, my New York friends are quite prepared for any contingency which may arise to bring forth.

NEW YORK, April 6. ARTHUR M. DICKENSON.

Most people can.

"He appealed to the British in us, as far as we were concerned, trust the men on the spot, and not worry, but when it came to the matter of the tariff, from Lord CURZON's speech on India at the Imperial Club dinner."

Substitute the Philippines for India, and the application will be obvious.

Virtue and morality had great triumphs last week. The Massachusetts House of Representatives refused to allow the sale of liquor in the public dining rooms of hotels after 11 P. M. A man who asks to have a drink sent up to his bedroom in a Boston hotel is put in the stocks in the Common for forty-eight hours. In Pittsburgh the District Attorney threatened to raid "every fashionable card party" where bridge or poker is played for stakes. Unfashionable card parties can gamble all they like. Thus the world grows visibly better every week.

Esperanto wants to be the universal language. The principles of its construction are simple, as its disciples asseverate, and it may be mastered easily and with only a few weeks study. This sounds too good to be true right at the start, and it doesn't require any painful amount of thinking to find the deadly "but." You need to know the elements at least of the syntax of Spanish and Italian, French and German, Latin and a few other languages, living and dead, with a smattering of comparative philology, before you may aspire to the ambitious goal of Esperantism. With this simple knowledge as a starter the rest is easy.

The average person, however, the preliminary condition to becoming an Esperantist is fatal, like the need of a fulcrum for the lever of ARCHIMEDES. How easy to scale the 20,000 foot peak of Ruwenori,

if one could start from the 15,000-foot mark where explorer WYLD stopped in 1901.

Our good friends the Methodists should keep careful record of the date on which they decided to establish a great mission in the Boverly, otherwise BIRD S. COLIER will claim the credit for it later on and say that the venture was the result of his inspiration at the present church conference, where he declared that the churches were not doing enough for the poor.

ANDREW C. FIELD'S home is guarded by private detectives, but the reports do not particularize as to whether the sleuths are there to prevent somebody from getting away or from getting in.

The Hon. EUGENE A. PHILBIN has made a speech before the Board of Estimate in behalf of the Metropolitan Parks Association without weeping.

No one familiar with Rough Rider literature will be disposed to question General SHERMAN BELL'S ability "to raise an army of 10,000 men among former Rough Riders" for service in Venezuela.

Our mothers are women and so are our wives.

—From HON. AMBROSE CAMERON.

Where is Monsieur C. AUGUSTE DUPIN now?

I am not an alarmist.—The Rev. THOMAS R. STURTEVANT.

Just an alarmist.

THE CHECK-OFF SYSTEM.

To Force Recognition of the Miners' Union Is the Purpose of It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The demands of Mr. Mitchell's committee include an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America and the "check-off" system. The union could not survive without the check-off system; it is the backbone of the organization.

I wonder how many readers of THE SUN understand just what this system means. Briefly, it means that the employers retain from the pay of their employees a certain percentage of the latter's earnings, which is to be turned over to the union. Within the last few days the committee representing the miners in District 2 of the bituminous fields has people in the hands of the Pennsylvania committee at Clearfield, Pa., and among the propositions submitted to the operators is one setting out fully the scope of this check-off system, which, by the way, is not by any means new in the bituminous districts. The check-off provision in the miners' scale is as follows:

"The system of check-off for the United Mine Workers' organization to remain in effect shall be as follows: The amount to be deducted shall be 3 per cent. from all miners and 2 per cent. from all day men, or any additional assessment that may be ordered. It shall be deemed of sufficient authority when a meeting has been duly called and full publicity given that, if a majority of the miners at that meeting shall agree to favor the check-off system, that the check-off shall be put into effect. All new men employed in the district shall be bound by a majority vote to accept the check-off, shall come under this rule, and a list of those who do not wish to be bound will be furnished semi-monthly. The check-off to be taken from the gross earnings and to have no effect on the net earnings of the workers, and this shall be considered one of the conditions of employment at all operations."

It is understood that Mr. Mitchell and his advisers are more anxious to obtain "recognition" for their organization than they are to obtain anything else, and it is a pretty safe bet that the miners will be bound to offer to sign the old scale with the United Mine Workers of America as the other one of the conditions of employment. But will the operators accept it? Certainly not. A short-sighted man would be he who should propose recognition of an organization that so deliberately aims to cut off from employment every man who exercises his right to vote and how he may, and who chooses to be independent of a union that would convert him from a freeman into a slave. And yet this is the kind of recognition which the bituminous operators, year after year, have succeeded in fostering by garnishing into their treasury a portion of the earnings of their employees through the medium of the "check-off" system.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6. SOLIS AMICUS.

A Chicago Club in Manhattan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: As a citizen of Chicago I have for many years been under the impression that I was living among the most up-to-date and bustling people in the world. I have, however, been somewhat disappointed in the business associates in New York, and I now see plainly that in so thinking I have been most presumptuous.

It is not in admiration as each morning I watch my New York friends partake of what I term a "progressive breakfast," an innovation never dreamed of in Chicago. Upon arising they immediately swallow a dose of cod liver oil, and, having completed their toilet, they enter the dining room, drink a glass of milk and rush for the subway. On reaching the street they take a cab and proceed to work. The apple is thoroughly masticated while traversing the three intervening blocks to the ferry. The orange is comfortably eaten during the crossing of the North River.

On arriving at the Pennsylvania Railroad station they gulp down a cup of coffee and a roll. As they leave the station each nonchalantly detaches a splinter from his neighboring telegraph pole in the form of a toothpick, and thus having breakfasted well, progressively, en route, and without undue loss of time, my New York friends are quite prepared for any contingency which may arise to bring forth.

NEW YORK, April 6. ARTHUR M. DICKENSON.

Most people can.

"He appealed to the British in us, as far as we were concerned, trust the men on the spot, and not worry, but when it came to the matter of the tariff, from Lord CURZON's speech on India at the Imperial Club dinner."

Substitute the Philippines for India, and the application will be obvious.

Virtue and morality had great triumphs last week. The Massachusetts House of Representatives refused to allow the sale of liquor in the public dining rooms of hotels after 11 P. M. A man who asks to have a drink sent up to his bedroom in a Boston hotel is put in the stocks in the Common for forty-eight hours. In Pittsburgh the District Attorney threatened to raid "every fashionable card party" where bridge or poker is played for stakes. Unfashionable card parties can gamble all they like. Thus the world grows visibly better every week.

Esperanto wants to be the universal language. The principles of its construction are simple, as its disciples asseverate, and it may be mastered easily and with only a few weeks study. This sounds too good to be true right at the start, and it doesn't require any painful amount of thinking to find the deadly "but." You need to know the elements at least of the syntax of Spanish and Italian, French and German, Latin and a few other languages, living and dead, with a smattering of comparative philology, before you may aspire to the ambitious goal of Esperantism. With this simple knowledge as a starter the rest is easy.

The average person, however, the preliminary condition to becoming an Esperantist is fatal, like the need of a fulcrum for the lever of ARCHIMEDES. How easy to scale the 20,000 foot peak of Ruwenori,

if one could start from the 15,000-foot mark where explorer WYLD stopped in 1901.

Our good friends the Methodists should keep careful record of the date on which they decided to establish a great mission in the Boverly, otherwise BIRD S. COLIER will claim the credit for it later on and say that the venture was the result of his inspiration at the present church conference, where he declared that the churches were not doing enough for the poor.

ANDREW C. FIELD'S home is guarded by private detectives, but the reports do not particularize as to whether the sleuths are there to prevent somebody from getting away or from getting in.

The Hon. EUGENE A. PHILBIN has made a speech before the Board of Estimate in behalf of the Metropolitan Parks Association without weeping.

No one familiar with Rough Rider literature will be disposed to question General SHERMAN BELL'S ability "to raise an army of 10,000 men among former Rough Riders" for service in Venezuela.

Our mothers are women and so are our wives.

—From HON. AMBROSE CAMERON.

Where is Monsieur C. AUGUSTE DUPIN now?

I am not an alarmist.—The Rev. THOMAS R. STURTEVANT.

Just an alarmist.

THE REAPPEARANCE OF MAJOR RATHBONE.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—There are signs that the case of Estes G. Rathbone is to be added to the list of subjects presented for public interest and official consideration.

Senator Teller some weeks ago introduced a bill praying for an investigation of the case; the Ohio State Legislature has expressed its opinion that the matter should be heard; one Washington paper prints a picture of Major Rathbone, and the Washington Post says editorially:

Every one with a heart of pity for the victim of misfortune or injustice, or both, will be glad to hear of a reopening of the case of Estes G. Rathbone.

THE REAPPEARANCE OF MAJOR RATHBONE.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—There are signs that the case of Estes G. Rathbone is to be added to the list of subjects presented for public interest and official consideration. Senator Teller some weeks ago introduced a bill praying for an investigation of the case; the Ohio State Legislature has expressed its opinion that the matter should be heard; one Washington paper prints a picture of Major Rathbone, and the Washington Post says editorially:

Every one with a heart of pity for the victim of misfortune or injustice, or both, will be glad to hear of a reopening of the case of Estes G. Rathbone.

The trouble with this case is that Mr. Rathbone is a "man with a grievance." It is true that he was tried and convicted by a Cuban court, but a situation developed which debarred him from the privilege of a hearing in this country. He was thus debarred in spite of the fact that Mr. Root, then Secretary of War, instructed Gen. Wood to amend the laws of Cuba in conformity with a draft which was sent with the instructions. By this order, which went into effect only on the day preceding the American withdrawal from the island, the Supreme Court of Cuba was authorized to act as a trial court in the rehearing of such cases as that of Major Rathbone. In the Cuban Congress left Major Rathbone without standing before the courts of the island. Paralyzed by that act, he was debarred without ground for appeal.

For nearly four years he has sought and demanded a hearing in this country or an official investigation of all his acts in Cuba. His persistent clamor at the doors of Congress, the War Department, the Post Office Department, and even the White House does not seem like the course which would be pursued by a man who knew himself to be a criminal. He has always had many friends in public life, but among these were the late President McKinley and the late Senator Hanna.

An earlier attempt to secure a hearing by Major Rathbone was unfortunately complicated with the matter of the promotion of Gen. Leonard Wood, and Rathbone went down in the defeat of Gen. Wood's opponents. The Teller bill for a full investigation of this case is now before the Senate Committee on Cuban Relations. Its purpose, as the petition sets forth, is "that the truth may be ascertained and justice done, and that your petitioners may be relieved from the unjust aspersions cast upon his character."

Why Not Trust the People?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In November, 1904, Theodore Roosevelt trusted the people, and they elected him.

He trusted the people, and they elected him. He trusted the people, and they elected him.</